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PASSWORD:
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NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3	FEB 25	CA/CAPLUS - Russian Agency for Patents and Trademarks (ROSPATENT) added to list of core patent offices covered
NEWS	4	FEB 28	PATDPAFULL - New display fields provide for legal status data from INPADOC
NEWS	5	FEB 28	BABS - Current-awareness alerts (SDIs) available
NEWS	6	FEB 28	MEDLINE/LMEDLINE reloaded
NEWS	7	MAR 02	GBFULL: New full-text patent database on STN
NEWS	8	MAR 03	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY - Sequence annotations enhanced
NEWS	9	MAR 03	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
NEWS	10	MAR 22	KOREAPAT now updated monthly; patent information enhanced
NEWS	11	MAR 22	Original IDE display format returns to REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY
NEWS	12	MAR 22	PATDPASPC - New patent database available
NEWS	13	MAR 22	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY enhanced with experimental property tags
NEWS	14	APR 04	EPFULL enhanced with additional patent information and new fields
NEWS	15	APR 04	EMBASE - Database reloaded and enhanced

NEWS EXPRESS	JANUARY 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01a, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 10 JANUARY 2005
NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW	CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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* * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:18:31 ON 18 APR 2005

=> file reg

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:18:42 ON 18 APR 2005

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 17 APR 2005 HIGHEST RN 848640-07-3
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 17 APR 2005 HIGHEST RN 848640-07-3

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 18, 2005

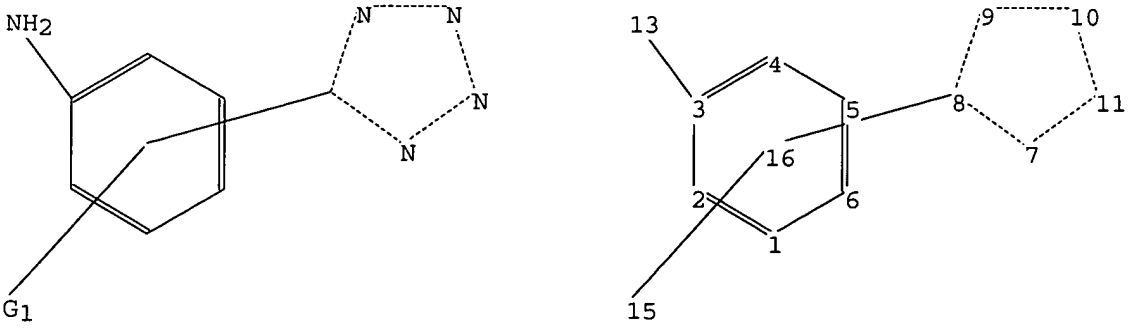
Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

****
* *
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, *
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
* *
****

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

=>
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10823855.str



chain nodes :
13 15
ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
chain bonds :
3-13

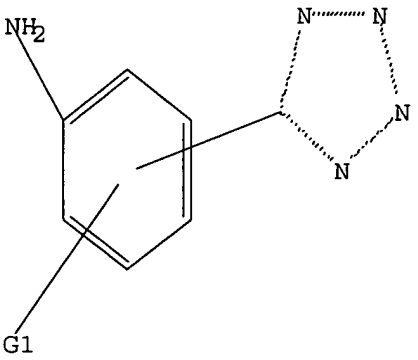
ring bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 7-8 7-11 8-9 9-10 10-11
exact/norm bonds :
3-13 7-8 7-11 8-9 9-10 10-11
normalized bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6
isolated ring systems :
containing 1 : 7 :

G1:CH3,CF3,X

Match level :
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom
11:Atom 12:CLASS 13:CLASS 15:CLASS 16:CLASS

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d
L1 HAS NO ANSWERS
L1 STR



G1 Me,CF3,X

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> s l1 full
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 08:19:07 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 143360 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 143360 ITERATIONS 61 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L2 61 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	161.33	161.54

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:19:19 ON 18 APR 2005

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 18 Apr 2005 VOL 142 ISS 17
FILE LAST UPDATED: 17 Apr 2005 (20050417/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s l2
L3 38 L2

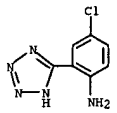
=> d ibib abs hitstr tot

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:232603 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:309900
TITLE: ERG channel openers for the treatment of cardiac arrhythmias
INVENTOR(S): Olesen, Soren Peter; Grunnet, Morten; Christophersen, Palle; Strobaek, Dorte; Demnitz, Joachim; Hansen, Rie S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Poseidon Pharmaceuticals A/S, Den.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 64 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005023237	A1	20050317	WO 2004-EP52046	20040906

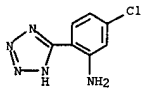
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DK 2003-1264 A 20030904
AB This invention relates to the use of ERG channel openers for the treatment of cardiac arrhythmias, and to the use of specific compds. for such treatment. In a sep. aspect the invention provides novel compds. useful as ERG channel openers.
IT **26668-55-3**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(ERG potassium channel openers for treatment of cardiac arrhythmias)
RN 26668-55-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



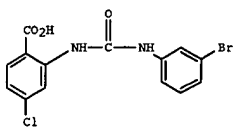
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
RN 54013-18-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 5-chloro-2-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1052181 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:126562
TITLE: Bioisosteric Modifications of 2-Arylureidobenzoic Acids: Selective Noncompetitive Antagonists for the Homomeric Kainate Receptor Subtype GluR5
AUTHOR(S): Valgeirsson, Jon; Nielsen, Elsebet Oe.; Peters, Dan; Mathiesen, Claus; Kristensen, Anders S.; Madsen, Ulf
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicinal Chemistry and Department of Pharmacology, The Danish University of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Copenhagen, DK-2100, Den.
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2004), 47(27), 6948-6957
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI



I

AB 2-Arylureidobenzoic acids (AUBAs) have recently been presented as the first series of selective noncompetitive GluR5 antagonists. In this paper we have modified the acidic moiety of the AUBAs by introducing different acidic and neutral groups, and similarly, we have replaced the urea linker of the AUBAs with other structurally related linkers. Replacing the acid with neutral substituents led to inactive compds. in all instances, showing that an acidic moiety is necessary for activity. Replacing the carboxylic moiety in 2a (I) with a sulfonic acid (5c) or a tetrazole ring (5d) improved the potency at GluR5 receptors (compds. 5c and 5d showed IC50 values of 1.5 and 2.0 μM, resp., compared to compound I with IC50 = 4.8 μM). Compound 5c did not show improved in vivo activity in the ATPA rigidity test compared to I, whereas compound 5d was 4 times more potent than I. All compds. wherein the urea linker had been replaced showed lower or no activity. The results described extend the knowledge of structure-activity relationships for the AUBAs, and compound 5d may prove to be a good candidate for studying GluR5 receptors in vitro and in vivo.
IT **54013-18-2P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(bioisosteric modifications of 2-arylureidobenzoic acids: preparation and kainate receptor GluR5 antagonism)

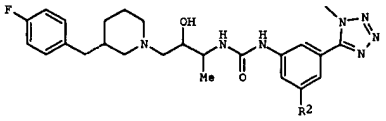
L3 ANSWER 3 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:252477 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:287391
TITLE: Preparation of piperidinylpropylureidophenyltetrazoles as modulators of chemokine receptor activity.
INVENTOR(S): Duncia, John V.; Gardner, Daniel S.; Santella, Joseph B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 49 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004024682	A2	20040325	WO 2003-US328468	20030911
WO 2004024682	A3	20040708		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2004082616	A1	20040429	US 2003-660347	20030911

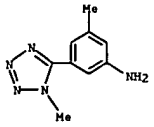
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-410198P P 20020912
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:287391
GI



I

AB Title compds. (I; R2 = H, Me, Et), were prepared as CCR3 chemokine receptor modulators (no data). Thus, (2S,3R)-3-amino-1-[(3S)-3-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1-piperidinyl]-2-butanol (preparation given), and Ph 3-ethyl-5-(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)phenylcarbamate (preparation given) were stirred 6 h in MeCN to give I (R2 = Et).
IT **675122-56-2P**, 3-Methyl-5-(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)aniline
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of piperidinylpropylureidophenyltetrazoles as modulators of chemokine receptor activity)
RN 675122-56-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 3-methyl-5-(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



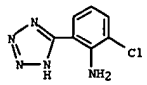
L3 ANSWER 4 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:202749 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:176722
TITLE: Product class 2: six-membered hetarenes with three heteroatoms. Product subclass 1: 1,2,3-triazines and phosphorus analogues
AUTHOR(S): Doepp, H.; Doepp, D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Moers, 47447, Germany
SOURCE: Science of Synthesis (2004), 17, 223-355
CODEN: SSCYJ9
PUBLISHER: Georg Thieme Verlag
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. Methods for preparing triazines and their phosphorus analogs are reviewed including cyclization, ring transformation, aromatization, and substituent modification.

IT 26803-78-1
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(review prepn of triazines and their phosphorus analogs via cyclization, ring transformation, aromatization, and substituent modification)

RN 26803-78-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2-chloro-6-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 568 THERE ARE 568 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

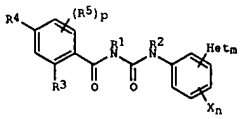
L3 ANSWER 5 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:60473 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:128423
TITLE: Preparation of heterocyclylbenzoylureas for treating type 2 diabetes
INVENTOR(S): Schoenafinger, Karl; Defossa, Elisabeth; Kadereit, Dieter; Von Roedern, Erich; Klabunde, Thomas; Burger, Hans-Joerg; Herling, Andreas; Wandt, Karl-Ulrich
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aventis Pharma Deutschland GmbH, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004007455	A1	20040122	WO 2003-EP7078	20030703
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 10231627	A1	20040205	DE 2002-10231627	20020712
DE 10306503	A1	20040826	DE 2003-10306503	20030217
DE 10320326	A1	20041202	DE 2003-10320326	20030506
US 2004152743	A1	20040805	US 2003-617498	20030711

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
DE 2002-10231627 A 20020712
DE 2003-10306503 A 20030217
DE 2003-10320326 A 20030506
US 2002-430782P P 20021204

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:128423
GI



I

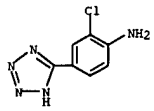
AB Title compds. [I; R1, R2 = H, (substituted) A, OA, COA, CO2A, AlkCO2H, AlkCO2A; A = alkyl; Alk = alkylene; R3, R4 = F, Cl, Br, OH, NO2, CN, (substituted) A, OA, alkenyloxy, alkynyl; R5 = H, F, Cl, Br, OH, NO2, CN, (substituted) A, OA, COA, AlkCO2H, AlkCO2A, SO2A, alkenyloxy, alkynyl; X = H, F, Cl, Br, OH, NO2, CN, (substituted) A, COA, AlkCO2H, AlkCO2A, SO2A, alkenyl, alkynyl, OA, SO1-2A, NHA, NA2, CO2H, CO2A, CONH2, CONHA, CONA2,

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

SO2NH2, SO2NHA, SO2NA2, NHCOR6; R6 = H, A, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkylene, alkenyl, alkynyl, AlkCO2A, AlkCOA, AlkCO2H, AlkCONH2, aryl, Alkaryl, heteroaryl, Alkheteroaryl, heteroarylcarbonyl; het = 4-7 membered (substituted) heterocyclyl, with the exception of pyrrole; m = 1-5; n, p = 0-3], were prepd. Thus, 1-(4-amino-3-fluorophenyl)-1H-[1,2,4]triazole (prepn. given) and 2-chloro-4,5-difluorobenzoylisocyanate were stirred 30 min in MeCN to give 1-(2-chloro-4,5-difluorobenzoyl)-3-(2-fluor-4-[1,2,4]triazol-1-ylphenyl)urea. The latter at 10 μM gave 94% inhibition of activated glycogen phosphorylase.

IT 372192-42-2P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of heterocyclylbenzoylureas for treating type 2 diabetes)

RN 372192-42-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2-chloro-4-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

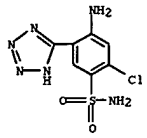
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:587642 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:12436
TITLE: No effect of cysteine on the pharmacokinetics of intravenous azosemide in rats with protein-calorie malnutrition by pretreatment with 3-methylcholanthrene
AUTHOR(S): Kim, Yoon Gyoon; Cho, Min Kyung; Kwon, Jong Won; Kim, So Hee; Kim, Sang Geon; Lee, Myung Gull
CORPORATE SOURCE: College of Pharmacy and Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Seoul National University, Seoul, 151-742, S. Korea
SOURCE: Research Communications in Molecular Pathology and Pharmacology (2001), 110(5 & 6), 347-360
CODEN: RCMPE6; ISSN: 1078-0297
PUBLISHER: PJD Publications Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The effects of cysteine on the pharmacokinetics of azosemide were investigated after i.v. administration of drug, 10 mg/kg, to male Sprague-Dawley rats pretreated with 3-methylcholanthrene fed on 23% protein diet (control rats) and 5% protein diet without (rats with protein-calorie malnutrition, PCM) or with (rats with PCMC) oral cysteine (250 mg/kg, twice daily starting from the fourth week) for 4 wk. After i.v. administration to rats with PCM, the metabolites of azosemide excreted in urine and recovered from gastrointestinal tract decreased significantly than those in control rats, however, the plasma concns., total area under plasma concentration-time curve from time zero to time infinity (AUC) and time-averaged total body clearance (CL) were not significantly different between two groups of rats. It was reported that after i.v. administration of azosemide, 10 mg/kg, to rats with PCMC without pretreatment 3-methylcholanthrene, some pharmacokinetic parameters restored fully or more than the level of control rats; the time-averaged nonrenal clearance and apparent volume of distribution at steady state were comparable to those in control rats, but the terminal half-life and mean residence time were significantly shorter, AUC was significantly smaller, and time-averaged renal clearance and CL were significantly faster than those in control rats. However, the above mentioned effects of cysteine on the pharmacokinetic parameters of azosemide in rats with PCM were not observed with pretreatment with 3-methylcholanthrene.

IT **82212-14-4**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(effect of cysteine on pharmacokinetics of i.v. azosemide in rats with protein-calorie malnutrition by pretreatment with 3-methylcholanthrene)

RN 82212-14-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonamide, 4-amino-2-chloro-5-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



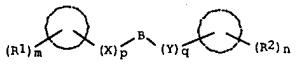
REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:300917 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:314605
TITLE: Remedies for stress diseases comprising mitochondrial benzodiazepine receptor antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Seko, Takuya; Katsumata, Seishi; Kato, Masashi; Manako, Jun-ichiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ono Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 430 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003030937	A1	20030417	WO 2002-JP10377	20021004
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1438973	A1	20040721	EP 2002-800776	20021004
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 2005009812	A1	20050113	US 2004-491565	20040405
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-310058 A	20011005
			WO 2002-JP10377 W	20021004

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:314605
GI

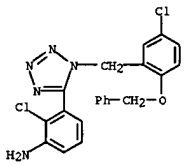


AB Preventives and/or remedies for diseases, which are induced, worsened or made to recrudesce by stressors, comprising mitochondrial benzodiazepine receptor (MBR) antagonists such as compds. represented by the following general formula (I) as the active ingredient: I; wherein each symbol is as defined in the description. Because of inhibiting the reproduction of neurosteroids, the compds. having an MBR antagonistic activity are useful as preventives and/or remedies for diseases which are induced, worsened or made to recrudesce by stressors.

IT **512183-92-5P**, 5-(3-Amino-2-chlorophenyl)-1-(2-Benzyloxy-5-chlorobenzyl)-1H-1,2,3,4-tetrazole
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(remedies for stress diseases comprising mitochondrial benzodiazepine receptor antagonists)

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

RN 512183-92-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2-chloro-3-[1-[[5-chloro-2-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]-1H-tetrazol-5-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



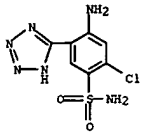
REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:70669 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:143285
TITLE: Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of intravenous azosemide in mutant Nagase analbuminemic rats
AUTHOR(S): Kim, Eun J.; Lee, Ae K.; Kim, So H.; Kim, Sang G.; Lee, Myung G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: College of Pharmacy and Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Seoul National University, Seoul, 151-742, S. Korea
SOURCE: Drug Metabolism and Disposition (2003), 31(2), 194-201
CODEN: DMDSAI; ISSN: 0090-9556
PUBLISHER: American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB This paper reports (1) the increase in expression of CYP1A2 in mutant Nagase analbuminemic rats (NARs), (2) the role of globulin binding of azosemide in circulating blood in its urinary excretion and hence its diuretic effects in NARs, and (3) the significantly faster renal (CLR) and nonrenal (CLNR) clearances of azosemide in NARs. Azosemide (mainly metabolized via CYP1A2 in rats), 10 mg/kg, was i.v. administered to control rats and NARs. Northern and Western blot analyses revealed that the expression of CYP1A2 increased .apprx.3.5-fold in NARs as compared with control. The plasma protein binding of azosemide in control rats and NARs was 97.9 and 84.6%, resp. In NARs, plasma protein binding (84.6%) was due to binding to α- (82.6%) and β- (68.9%) globulins. In NARs, the amount of unchanged azosemide excreted in 8-h urine was significantly greater (37.7 vs. 21.0% of i.v. dose) than that in control rats due to an increase in intrinsic renal active secretion of azosemide. Accordingly, the 8-h urine output was significantly greater in NARs. The area under the plasma concentration-time curve of azosemide was significantly smaller (505 vs. 2790 μg·min/mL) in NARs because of markedly faster CLR (7.36 vs. 0.772 mL/min/kg, secondary to a significant increase in urinary excretion of azosemide and intrinsic renal active secretion). Addnl., CLNR was significantly faster (12.4 vs. 3.05 mL/min/kg, because of .apprx.3.5 fold increase in CYP1A2) in NARs compared with control. Based on in vitro hepatic microsomal studies, the intrinsic M1 [a metabolite of azosemide; 5-(2-amino-4-chloro-5-sulfamoylphenyl)tetrazole] formation clearance was significantly faster (67.0% increase) in NARs than that in control rats, and this supports significantly faster CLNR in NARs. Renal sensitivity to azosemide was significantly greater in NARs than in control rats with respect to 8-h urine output (385 vs. 221 mL/kg) and 8-h urinary excretions of sodium, potassium, and chloride. This study supports that in NARs, binding of azosemide to α- and β-globulins in circulating blood play an important role in its diuretic effects.

IT **82212-14-4**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of i.v. azosemide in mutant Nagase analbuminemic rats)
RN 82212-14-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonamide, 4-amino-2-chloro-5-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



REFERENCE COUNT: 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:241346 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:279203
TITLE: Substituted phenyl derivatives, their preparation and use
INVENTOR(S): Dahl, Bjarne H.; Christophersen, Palle
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Neurosearch A/S, Den.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 21 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 837,166.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002037905	A1	20020328	US 2001-923458	20010808
US 6696475	B2	20040224		
CA 2285424	AA	19981029	CA 1998-2285424	19980421
WO 9847879	A1	19981029	WO 1998-DK162	19980421
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9869196	A1	19981113	AU 1998-69196	19980421
AU 728520	B2	20010111		
EP 977741	A1	20000209	EP 1998-914851	19980421
EP 977741	B1	20030903		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
TR 9902593	T2	20000321	TR 1999-9902593	19980421
BR 9808938	A	20000801	BR 1998-8938	19980421
NZ 337976	A	20010525	NZ 1998-337976	19980421
JP 2001521532	T2	20011106	JP 1998-544759	19980421
SK 282818	B6	20021203	SK 1999-1447	19980421
RU 2197482	C2	20030127	RU 1999-124188	19980421
CN 1118462	B	20030820	CN 1998-804446	19980421
AT 248824	E	20030915	AT 1998-914851	19980421
PT 977741	T	20040130	PT 1998-914851	19980421
ES 2205472	T3	20040501	ES 1998-914851	19980421
US 6297261	B1	20011002	US 1999-402165	19990930
WO 2000024707	A1	20000504	WO 1999-DK575	19991019
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RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
JP 2003246773	A2	20030902	JP 2003-22576	19991019
EP 1514867	A2	20050316	EP 2004-105861	19991019
EP 1514867	A3	20050323		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, MK, CY, AL				
MX 9909689	A	20000331	MX 1999-9689	19991021
HK 1026909	A1	20040416	HK 2000-106125	20000927
US 2002032210	A1	20020314	US 2001-837166	20010419
US 6706749	B2	20040316		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

DK 1997-452	A	19970422
WO 1998-DK162	W	19980421
DK 1998-1362	A	19981022
US 1999-402165	A2	19990930
WO 1999-DK575	A1	19991019
US 2001-837166	A2	20010419
EP 1999-950505	A3	19991019
JP 2000-578279	A3	19991019

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:279203
GI

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Title compds. [I; 1 of R1-R3 = acidic functional group having pKa < 8 or a group convertible in vivo to such a group; R4, R5 and the others of R1-R3 = independently H, alkyl, alkoxy, OH, halo, CF3, cyano, NO2, amino, etc.; Y = C(X)NR0, NR0C(X)NR00, etc.; R0, R00 = independently H, alkyl; X = O, S; R11-R15 = independently H, alkyl, alkoxy, OH, halo, CF3, cyano (substituted) aryl, heteroaryl, phenylamino, etc.] were prepared Thus, 3-Trifluoromethylphenyl isocyanate and 2-aminobenzoic acid were stirred in PhMe to give N-3-trifluoromethylphenyl, N'-2-carboxyphenyl urea (II). The compds. are useful as chloride channel blockers. N-3-trifluoromethylphenyl-N'-[4'-(dimethylsulfamoyl)-2-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-4-biphenyl]urea (III) blocked erythrocyte chloride channels with KD = 0.3 μM.

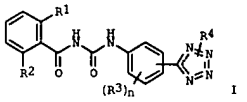
IT **27398-52-3**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of diarylureas and related compds. as chloride channel blockers)
RN 27398-52-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 4-bromo-2-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:833294 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:357934
TITLE: Preparation of tetrazolylbenzoylureas as pesticides and herbicides.
INVENTOR(S): Maurer, Fritz; Erdelen, Christoph
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 85 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001085705	A1	20011115	WO 2001-EP4899	20010502
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 10023430	A1	20011115	DE 2000-10023430	20000512
BR 2001010710	A	20030211	BR 2001-10710	20010502
EP 1289969	A1	20030312	EP 2001-945069	20010502
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2003532717	T2	20031105	JP 2001-582306	20010502
EG 22778	A	20030831	EG 2001-479	20010508
ZA 2002008199	A	20031110	ZA 2002-8199	20021011
US 2003187043	A1	20031002	US 2002-275829	20021108
US 2004192747	A1	20040930	US 2004-823855	20040414

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2000-10023430 A 20000512
WO 2001-EP4899 W 20010502
US 2002-275829 A3 20021108

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:357934
GI

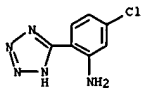


I

AB Title compds. [I; R1 = halo; R2 = H, halo; R3 = halo, alkyl, haloalkyl; n = 0-2; R4 = H, (substituted) alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkylsulfonyl, aryl, aralkyl, arylsulfonyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl], were prepd. Thus, 5-(3-chloro-4-aminophenyl)tetrazole (prepn. given) in MeCN was treated with 2,6-difluorobenzoyl isocyanate in MeCN to ppt. 53% N-(2,6-difluorobenzoyl)-N'-(2-chloro-4-tetrazol-5-ylphenyl)urea. Several I at 0.1% on cabbage leaves gave 100% kill of Spodoptera frugiperda after 7 days.

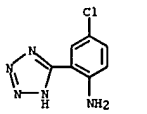
IT 54013-18-2, 5-(2-Amino-4-chlorophenyl)tetrazole
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of tetrazolylbenzoylureas as pesticides and herbicides)

RN 54013-18-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 5-chloro-2-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

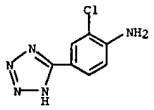


IT 26668-55-3P 372192-42-2P 372192-45-5P
372193-17-4P 372193-18-5P 372193-19-6P
372193-20-9P 372193-21-0P 372193-22-1P
372193-23-2P 372193-24-3P 372193-25-4P
372193-26-5P 372193-27-6P 372193-28-7P
372193-29-8P 372193-30-1P 372193-31-2P
372193-32-3P 372193-33-4P 372193-34-5P
372193-35-6P 372193-37-8P 372193-38-9P
372193-39-0P 372193-40-3P 372193-41-4P
372193-42-5P 372193-43-6P 372193-46-9P
372193-47-0P 372193-48-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of tetrazolylbenzoylureas as pesticides and herbicides)

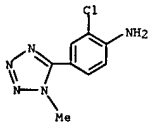
RN 26668-55-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



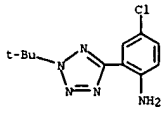
RN 372192-42-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2-chloro-4-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



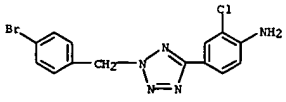
RN 372192-45-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2-chloro-4-(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



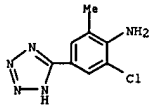
RN 372193-17-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-[2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2H-tetrazol-5-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



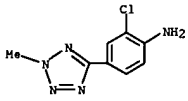
RN 372193-18-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 4-[2-[(4-bromophenyl)methyl]-2H-tetrazol-5-yl]-2-chloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



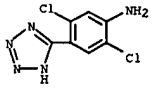
RN 372193-19-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2-chloro-6-methyl-4-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 372193-20-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2-chloro-4-(2-methyl-2H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 372193-21-0 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2,5-dichloro-4-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 372193-22-1 CAPLUS
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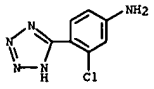
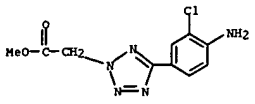
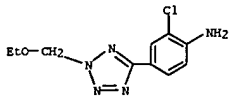


RN 372193-23-2 CAPLUS
CN 2H-Tetrazole-2-acetic acid, 5-(4-amino-3-chlorophenyl)-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

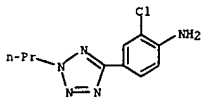
L3 ANSWER 10 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



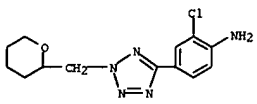
RN 372193-24-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2-chloro-4-[2-(ethoxymethyl)-2H-tetrazol-5-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 372193-25-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2-chloro-4-(2-propyl-2H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

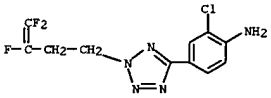


RN 372193-26-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2-chloro-4-[2-[(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)methyl]-2H-tetrazol-5-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

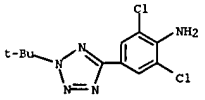


RN 372193-27-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2-chloro-4-[2-(difluoromethyl)-2H-tetrazol-5-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

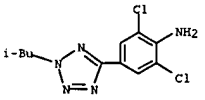
L3 ANSWER 10 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
RN 372193-31-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2-chloro-4-[2-(3,4,4-trifluoro-3-butenyl)-2H-tetrazol-5-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



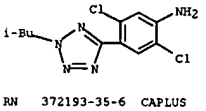
RN 372193-32-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2,6-dichloro-4-[2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2H-tetrazol-5-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 372193-33-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2,6-dichloro-4-[2-(2-methylpropyl)-2H-tetrazol-5-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

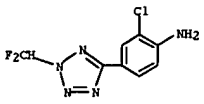


RN 372193-34-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2,5-dichloro-4-[2-(2-methylpropyl)-2H-tetrazol-5-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

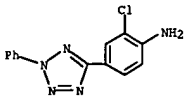


RN 372193-35-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2,5-dichloro-4-(2-propyl-2H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

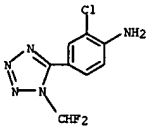
L3 ANSWER 10 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



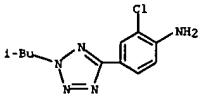
RN 372193-28-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2-chloro-4-(2-phenyl-2H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



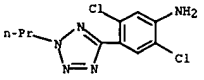
RN 372193-29-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2-chloro-4-[1-(difluoromethyl)-1H-tetrazol-5-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



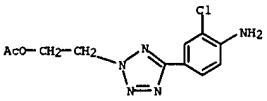
RN 372193-30-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2-chloro-4-[2-(2-methylpropyl)-2H-tetrazol-5-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



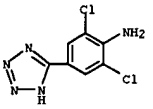
L3 ANSWER 10 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



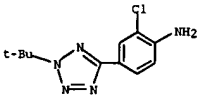
RN 372193-37-8 CAPLUS
CN 2H-Tetrazole-2-ethanol, 5-(4-amino-3-chlorophenyl)-, acetate (ester) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 372193-38-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2,6-dichloro-4-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

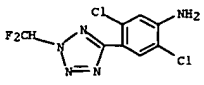


RN 372193-39-0 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2-chloro-4-[2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2H-tetrazol-5-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

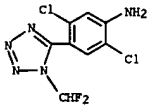


RN 372193-40-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2,5-dichloro-4-[2-(difluoromethyl)-2H-tetrazol-5-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

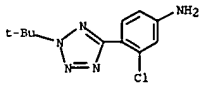
L3 ANSWER 10 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



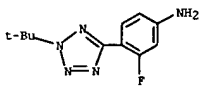
RN 372193-41-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2,5-dichloro-4-[1-(difluoromethyl)-1H-tetrazol-5-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 372193-42-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 3-chloro-4-[2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2H-tetrazol-5-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

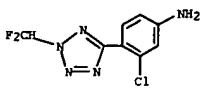


RN 372193-43-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 4-[2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2H-tetrazol-5-yl]-3-fluoro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

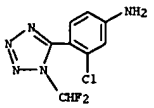


RN 372193-46-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 3-chloro-4-[2-(difluoromethyl)-2H-tetrazol-5-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

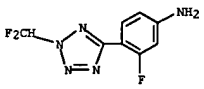
L3 ANSWER 10 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



RN 372193-47-0 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 3-chloro-4-[1-(difluoromethyl)-1H-tetrazol-5-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 372193-48-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 4-[2-(difluoromethyl)-2H-tetrazol-5-yl]-3-fluoro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

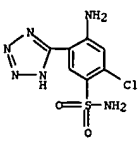
L3 ANSWER 11 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:302613 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:146756
TITLE: Effects of cysteine on the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of intravenous and oral azosemide in rats with protein-calorie malnutrition
AUTHOR(S): Kim, Yoon Gyoon; Cho, Min Kyung; Kwon, Jong Won; Kim, Sang Geon; Kim, So Hee; Lee, Myung Gull
CORPORATE SOURCE: College of Pharmacy, Seoul National University, Seoul, 151-742, S. Korea
SOURCE: Life Sciences (2001), 68(21), 2329-2345
CODEN: LIFSAK; ISSN: 0024-3205
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The effects of cysteine on the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of azosemide were investigated after i.v. (10 mg/kg) and oral (20 mg/kg) administration to male Sprague-Dawley rats fed on 23% protein diet (control rats), and 5% protein diet with (rats with PCMC) or without (rats with PCM) oral cysteine (250 mg/kg, twice daily for the fourth week) for 4 wk. After i.v. administration to rats with PCMC, some pharmacokinetic parameters restored fully or more than the level of control rats; the time-averaged nonrenal clearance (2.70 vs. 2.32 mL/min/kg) and apparent volume of distribution at steady state (160 vs. 189 mL/kg) were comparable to those in control rats, however, the terminal half-life (34.7 vs. 57.2 min) and mean residence time (73.3 vs. 99.3 min) were significantly shorter, area under the plasma concentration-time curve from time zero to time infinity (AUC, 1930 vs. 2680 μg min/mL) was significantly smaller, and time-averaged renal (2.24 vs. 1.21 mL/min/kg) and total body (CL, 4.98 vs. 3.65 mL/min/kg) clearances were significantly faster than those in control rats. This could be mainly due to significantly faster renal clearance and at least partly due to increased cytochrome P 450 1A2 activity by cysteine supplementation. After i.v. administration to rats with PCMC, the total amount of 8-h urinary excretion of unchanged azosemide was significantly greater (457 vs. 305 μg/g body weight), however, the 8-h urine output (15.3 vs. 31.1 mL/g kidney) was not significantly different between control rats and rats with PCMC. This could be due to the fact that urine output seemed to reach an upper plateau from 10 mg/kg dose of azosemide in rats.

IT 82212-14-4
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(effects of cysteine on the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of i.v. and oral azosemide in rats with protein-calorie malnutrition)

RN 82212-14-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonamide, 4-amino-2-chloro-5-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



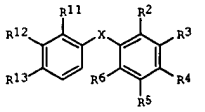
L3 ANSWER 11 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

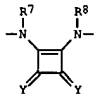
L3 ANSWER 12 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:241163 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:278988
TITLE: Preparation of diaminocyclobutene-3,4-diones as chloride channel blockers
INVENTOR(S): Dahl, Bjarne H.; Christophersen, Palle
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Neurosearch A/S, Den.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000020378	A1	20000413	WO 1999-DK504	19990927
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9957278	A1	20000426	AU 1999-57278	19990927
EP 1117633	A1	20010725	EP 1999-944284	19990927
EP 1117633	B1	20020918		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002526522	T2	20020820	JP 2000-574496	19990927
AT 224358	E	20021015	AT 1999-944284	19990927
US 2001056092	A1	20010308	US 2001-801344	20010308
US 6413996	B2	20020702		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DK 1998-1246 A 19981002
WO 1999-DK504 W 19990927
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:278988
GI



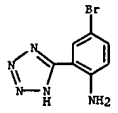
I



II

AB The title compds. [I; X = II; Y = O, S; R11, R13 = H, halo, alkyl, etc.; R12 = H, halo, CF3, etc.; R2 = CO2H, a cyclic or heterocyclic acidic

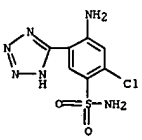
L3 ANSWER 12 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
functional group optionally substituted with alkyl or aryl, a non-cyclic acid-deriv., etc.; R3 = H, alkyl, halo, etc.; R4 = H, halo, alkyl, etc.; R5 = H, halo, NO2, etc.; R6 = H, alkyl, alkoxy, etc.; R7, R8 = H, alkyl], useful as chloride channel blockers, were prepd. Thus, reacting 3-ethoxy-4-(3-trifluoromethylphenylamino)-3-cyclobuten-1,2-dione with 4-bromo-2-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)phenylamine.HCl in the presence of Et3N in MeCN afforded 56% I [X = II; Y = O; R2 = 1H-tetrazol-5-yl; R3 = H; R4 = Br; R5-R8 = H; R11, R13 = H; R12 = CF3].
IT 263871-46-1
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of diaminocyclobutene-3,4-diones as chloride channel blockers)
RN 263871-46-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 4-bromo-2-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● HCl

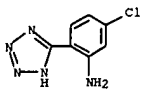
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:515228 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:239431
TITLE: Circadian changes in the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of azosemide in rats
AUTHOR(S): Han, Kye S.; Lee, Myung G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: College of Pharmacy, Seoul National University, Seoul, 151-742, S. Korea
SOURCE: Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology (1998), 50(7), 767-774
CODEN: JPPMAB; ISSN: 0022-3573
PUBLISHER: Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The circadian changes in the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of azosemide were investigated after i.v. and oral administration (10 mg/kg) to rats at 10:00 or 22:00 h. After i.v. administration of azosemide the percentage of the dose excreted as unchanged drug in the 8-h urine was higher in the 10:00 h group than in the 22:00 h group (41.7 vs. 28.9%) and this resulted in an increase in 8-h urine output. After i.v. administration the time-averaged renal clearance (CLR) of azosemide was faster (2.86 vs.1.76 mL/min/kg) and urinary excretion of Na+ (46.4 vs. 25.9 mmol/100 g) and Cl- (35.6 vs. 18.8 mmol/100 g) increased in the 10:00 h group. However, after oral administration, the percentages of the oral dose of azosemide excreted as unchanged drug in the 8-h urine were higher (1.88 vs. 0.67%) and the CLR of azosemide was faster (3.64 vs. 0.79 mL/min/kg) in the 22:00 h group. This could be at least partly because of increased absorption of azosemide from the gastrointestinal tract in the 22:00 h group. The percentage of the oral dose of azosemide recovered from the gastrointestinal tract as unchanged drug after 8 h was smaller (5.7 vs. 13.2%) in the 22:00 h group. The pharmacodynamic parameters of azosemide were not significantly different between the 2 groups of rats after oral administration.
IT 82212-14-4
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process)
(circadian changes in the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of azosemide in relation to formation of)
RN 82212-14-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonamide, 4-amino-2-chloro-5-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 14 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:376604 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:81697
TITLE: Novel synthesis of 5-substituted tetrazoles from nitriles
AUTHOR(S): Koguro, Kiyoto; Oga, Toshikazu; Mitsui, Sunao; Orita, Ryozo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemical Research Laboratory, Toyo Kasei Kogyo Co., Ltd., Takasago, 676, Japan
SOURCE: Synthesis (1998), (6), 910-914
CODEN: SYNTBF; ISSN: 0039-7881
PUBLISHER: Georg Thieme Verlag
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 129:81697
AB A variety of 5-substituted tetrazoles were prepared by cycloaddn. of NaN3 with appropriate nitriles in an aromatic solvent in the presence of an amine salt.
IT 54013-18-2P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of tetrazoles from nitriles)
RN 54013-18-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 5-chloro-2-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



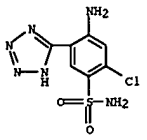
L3 ANSWER 15 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:624831 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:257095
TITLE: Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of azosemide after intravenous and oral administration to rats: absorption from various GI segments
AUTHOR(S): Lee, Sun H.; Lee, Myung G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: College of Pharmacy, Seoul National University, Seoul, 151-742, S. Korea
SOURCE: Journal of Pharmacokinetics and Biopharmaceutics (1996), 24(6), 551-568
CODEN: JPBPBJ; ISSN: 0090-466X
PUBLISHER: Plenum
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Azosemide (5, 10, 20, and 30 mg/kg) was administered both i.v. and orally to determine its pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics in rats. The absorption of azosemide from various segments of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract and the reasons for the appearance of multiple peaks in the plasma concns. of azosemide after oral administration were also investigated. After an i.v. dose, the pharmacokinetic parameters of azosemide were dose-dependent in the dose ranges studied. The percentages of the i.v. dose excreted in 8-h urine as azosemide, as metabolite M1 (5-(2-amino-4-chloro-5-sulfamoylphenyl)tetrazole], azosemide glucuronide, and M1 glucuronide of M1--expressed in terms of azosemide--were also dose-dependent. The data suggest a saturable metabolism of azosemide in rats. Diuretic, natriuretic, kaliuretic, and chloruretic effects were also dose-dependent. Similar dose-dependency was also observed following oral administration. Azosemide was absorbed from all regions of the GI tract studied. The appearance of multiple peaks after oral administration is suspected to be due mainly to the gastric emptying pattern. The percentages of azosemide absorbed from the GI tract as unchanged azosemide for ≤24 h after oral doses of 5, 10, 20, and 30 mg/kg were decreased with increasing doses, suggesting that the precipitation or dissoln. of azosemide in acidic gastric juices may have at least partially influenced absorption after oral administration.

IT 82212-14-4
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
(pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of azosemide after i.v. and oral administration in relation to formation of)

RN 82212-14-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonamide, 4-amino-2-chloro-5-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

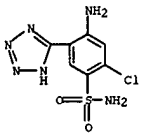
L3 ANSWER 16 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:417731 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:144694
TITLE: Effect of phenobarbital, 3-methylcholanthrene, and chloramphenicol pretreatment on the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of azosemide in rats
AUTHOR(S): Lee, Sun H.; Lee, Myung G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: College Pharmacy, Seoul National University, Seoul, 151-742, S. Korea
SOURCE: Biopharmaceutics & Drug Disposition (1997), 18(5), 371-386
CODEN: BDDID8; ISSN: 0142-2782
PUBLISHER: Wiley
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The effects of pretreatment with the enzyme inducers phenobarbital (PB) and 3-methylcholanthrene (3-MC) and the enzyme inhibitor chloramphenicol (CM) on the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic parameters of azosemide were examined after i.v. administration of azosemide, 10 mg kg-1, to rats. The nonrenal clearance (1·63 vs. 3·30 mL min-1 kg-1) of azosemide increased significantly in 3-MC pretreated rats. This suggested that the nonrenal metabolism of azosemide increased by pretreatment with 3-MC. This relationship was supported by the significant decrease in 24 h urinary excretion of unchanged azosemide in 3-MC pretreated rats (54-1 vs. 41·1% of IV dose). This relationship was also supported at least in part by the results of a liver homogenate study; the amount of azosemide remaining per g of liver decreased significantly (48·2 vs. 43·0 μg) and the amount of M1 formed increased significantly (4.88 vs. 6.66 μg when expressed in terms of azosemide) in 3-MC pretreated rats after 30 min incubation of 50 μg azosemide in 9000 g supernatant fractions of liver homogenates. The content of hepatic cytochrome P 450 (0·751 vs. 1·57 nmol/mg protein) and the weight of liver (3.53 vs. 4·20% of body weight) increased significantly in 3-MC pretreated rats, suggesting that the metabolizing enzyme(s) for azosemide seemed to be induced by pretreatment with 3-MC. The 8 h urine output (29·2 vs. 18·1 mL) and 8 h urinary excretion of sodium (4·02 vs. 2·39 mmol) and chloride (4·01 vs. 2·73 mmol) per 100 g body weight decreased significantly in 3-MC pretreated rats. However, the diuretic, natriuretic, kaluretic, and chloruretic efficiencies were not significantly different between the control and 3-MC pretreated rats. The pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic parameters of azosemide were not significantly different between the control and PB pretreated rats, and similar results were also obtained form the control and CNM pretreated rats. The above data indicate that the metabolizing enzyme(s) for azosemide seem(s) to be neither induced by PB pretreatment nor inhibited by CM pretreatment. However, the content of hepatic cytochrome P 450 and the weight of liver increased significantly in PB pretreated rats, while the values were not significantly different between the control and CM pretreated rats.

IT 82212-14-4
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process)
(effect of phenobarbital, 3-methylcholanthrene, and chloramphenicol pretreatment on pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of azosemide)

RN 82212-14-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonamide, 4-amino-2-chloro-5-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L3 ANSWER 16 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

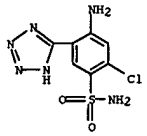


L3 ANSWER 17 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:857250 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:329186
TITLE: Factors influencing the protein binding of azosemide using an equilibrium dialysis technique
AUTHOR(S): Lee, Sun H.; Lee, Myung G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll. Pharmacy, Seoul Natl. Univ., Seoul, 151-742, S. Korea
SOURCE: Biopharmaceutics & Drug Disposition (1995), 16(7), 615-26
CODEN: BDDID8; ISSN: 0142-2782
PUBLISHER: Wiley
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Various factors most likely to influence the plasma protein binding of azosemide to 4% human serum albumin (HSA) were evaluated using equilibrium dialysis at the initial azosemide concentration of 10 μg mL-1. It took approx. 8 h of incubation to reach an equilibrium between 4% HSA and isotonic phosphate buffer of pH 7.4 containing 3% dextran (the buffer) using a Spectra/Por 2 membrane (mol. weight cut-off, 12,000-14,000) in a water bath shaker kept at 37°C and a rate of 50 oscillations min-1. Azosemide was fairly stable both in 4% HSA and in the buffer for up to 24 h. The binding of azosemide to 4% HSA was constant (95.5 ± 0.142%) at azosemide concns. ranging from 5 to 100 μg mL-1. However, the extent of binding was dependent on HSA concns.: the values were 88.4, 91.0, 92.2, 94.2, 94.9, 94.9, and 94.9% at albumin concns. 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6%, resp. The binding was also dependent on incubation temperature: the binding values were 97.0, 94.9, and 94.9% when incubated at 6, 28, and 37°C, resp. The binding of azosemide was also influenced by buffers containing various chloride ion concns. and buffer pHs. The binding values were 95.3, 94.9 and 93.6% for the chloride ion concns. of 0, 0.249, and 0.546%, resp., and the unbound values were 6.8, 5.1, 3.8, 3.4, and 3.3% for buffer pHs of 5.8, 6.4, 7.0, 7.4, and 8.0, resp. The binding of azosemide was independent of the quantity of heparin (up to 40 U mL-1), AAG (up to 0.16%), sodium azide (NaN3, up to 5%), its metabolite, M1 (up to 10 μg mL-1), and anticoagulants (EDTA and citrate).

IT **82212-14-4**, 5-(2-Amino-4-chloro-5-sulfamoylphenyl)tetrazole
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(azosemide protein binding with respect to concentration, temperature, and other conditions)
RN 82212-14-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonamide, 4-amino-2-chloro-5-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

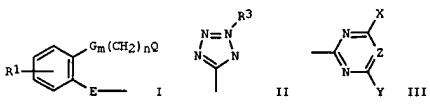
L3 ANSWER 17 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



L3 ANSWER 18 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:618187 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:3395
TITLE: Herbicidal sulfonamides
INVENTOR(S): Levitt, George
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): du Pont de Nemours, E. I., and Co., USA
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 238 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

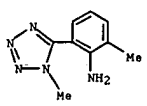
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1095549	A	19941130	CN 1994-103847	19861124
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 1994-103847	19861124

GI



AB Sulfonamides JSO2NHC(:W)N(R)A (J = J-1, I, to J-6, wherein W = O or S; G = O, S, SO, or SO2; m = 0 or 1; n = 0, 1, or 2; R = H or CH3; E = single bond, CH2, or O; R = H or CH3; Q = Q-1, II, to Q-7, wherein R1 to R5, etc., are further defined; A = A-1, III, to A-6, wherein X, Y, etc., are defined) are useful for the preparation of herbicides. Also given is the chemical preparation of the sulfonamides. Sixty-three sulfonamide herbicides are prepared and their herbicidal activities were shown.

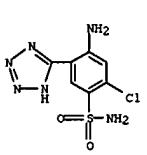
IT **107129-59-9**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of herbicidal sulfonamides)
RN 107129-59-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2-methyl-6-(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 19 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:498944 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:98944
TITLE: Determination of azosemide and its metabolite in plasma, blood, urine and tissue homogenates by high-performance liquid chromatography
AUTHOR(S): Lee, Sun Hwa; Lee, Myung Gull
CORPORATE SOURCE: College of Pharmacy, Seoul National University, San 56-1, Shinlim-Dong, Kwanak-Gu, Seoul, 151-742, S. Korea
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography, B: Biomedical Sciences and Applications (1994), 656(2), 367-72
CODEN: JCBBEP; ISSN: 1387-2273
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB High-performance liquid chromatog. methods were developed for the determination of azosemide and its metabolite, M1, in human plasma and urine and rabbit blood and tissue homogenates. The methods involved deproteinization of the biol. samples: 2.5 vols. of acetonitrile were used for the determination of azosemide and 1 volume of saturated Ba(OH)2 and ZnSO4 for that of M1. A 50-μL aliquot of the supernatant was injected onto a C18 reversed-phase column in each instance. The mobile phases employed were 0.03 M phosphoric acid-acetonitrile (50:40, volume/volume) for azosemide and 0.03 M phosphoric acid/0.2 M acetic acid-acetonitrile (83:17, volume/volume) for M1.
The flow-rate was 1.5 mL/min in both instances. The column effluent was monitored by UV detection at 240 and 236 nm for azosemide and M1, resp. The retention times for azosemide and M1 were 6.0 and 8.3 min, resp. The detection limits for both azosemide and M1 in both human plasma and urine were 50 ng/mL. The coeffs. of variation of the assay were generally low (below 11.0%) for plasma, urine, blood and tissue homogenates. No interferences from endogenous substances or other diuretics tested were observed

IT **82212-14-4**
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of, as azosemide metabolite, in blood and urine and tissue of humans and laboratory animals, by HPLC)
RN 82212-14-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonamide, 4-amino-2-chloro-5-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 20 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:212832 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:212832
TITLE: Preparation, testing, and formulation of (tetrazolylalkylaryl)sulfonylureas as herbicides
INVENTOR(S): Levitt, George
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): du Pont de Nemours, E. I., and Co., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 97 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 4,746,353.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4786311	A	19881122	US 1987-114584	19871030
ZA 8604055	A	19880127	ZA 1986-4055	19860530
JP 62242679	A2	19871023	JP 1986-201916	19860829
JP 05046344	B4	19930713		
US 4746353	A	19880524	US 1986-934118	19861124
US 4913726	A	19900403	US 1988-238781	19880831
US 5017214	A	19910521	US 1989-436581	19891115
JP 03041007	A2	19910221	JP 1990-175433	19900704
JP 05020401	B4	19930319		
JP 03041078	A2	19910221	JP 1990-175434	19900704
JP 2529012	B2	19960828		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1985-739214 A2 19850530
US 1986-849618 A2 19860411
US 1986-934118 A2 19861124
US 1987-114584 A3 19871030
US 1988-238781 A3 19880831

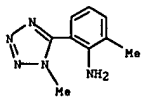
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 110:212832; MARPAT 110:212832

AB R2SO2NHC(:W)NRR1 [I; R = H, Me; R1 = (substituted) triazinyl, triazinylmethyl, pyrimidinyl, triazolyl; R2 = (oxo)tetrazolylalkylaryl; aryl = Ph, PhCH2, PhO, thienyl, pyrazolyl, pyridyl, etc.; W = O, S, imino], useful as herbicides, were prepared 2-(5-Methyl-1H-tetrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (prepn given) and Ph (4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)(methyl)carbamate in MeCN were treated with DBU and the mixture was kept at room temp for 4 h to give N-[(N-4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-N-methylamino]carbonyl]-2-(5-methyl-1H-tetrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (II). Several I at 0.01 kg/ha postemergent were completely effective against morningglory and cocklebur. An oil suspension was prepared containing
II 25, polyoxyethylene sorbitol hexaoleate 5, and aliphatic hydrocarbon oil 70 wt%.

IT **107129-59-9**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, in preparation of herbicide)

RN 107129-59-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2-methyl-6-(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L3 ANSWER 20 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



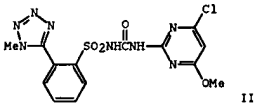
L3 ANSWER 21 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:173240 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:173240
TITLE: Tetrazole-containing sulfonylureas, their herbicidal compositions, and their use in weed control
INVENTOR(S): Levitt, George
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): du Pont de Nemours, E. I., and Co., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 92 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 849,618, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4746353	A	19880524	US 1986-934118	19861124
CA 1231336	A1	19880112	CA 1986-509793	19860522
BR 8602412	A	19870121	BR 1986-2412	19860527
DK 8602521	A	19861201	DK 1986-2521	19860529
NO 8602137	A	19861201	NO 1986-2137	19860529
HU 41227	A2	19870428	HU 1986-2267	19860529
HU 201452	B	19901128		
ES 555484	A1	19870701	ES 1986-555484	19860529
IL 78962	A1	19891215	IL 1986-78962	19860529
SU 1660571	A3	19910630	SU 1986-4027542	19860529
AU 8658093	A1	19861204	AU 1986-58093	19860530
AU 581317	B2	19890216		
JP 62030756	A2	19870209	JP 1986-123875	19860530
ZA 8604055	A	19880127	ZA 1986-4055	19860530
JP 62242679	A2	19871023	JP 1986-201916	19860829
JP 05046344	B4	19930713		
ES 557392	A1	19880216	ES 1987-557392	19870213
JP 63185906	A2	19880801	JP 1987-265502	19871022
US 4786311	A	19881122	US 1987-114584	19871030
US 4913726	A	19900403	US 1988-238781	19880831
US 5017214	A	19910521	US 1989-436581	19891115
JP 03041007	A2	19910221	JP 1990-175433	19900704
JP 05020401	B4	19930319		
JP 03041078	A2	19910221	JP 1990-175434	19900704
JP 2529012	B2	19960828		
JP 06016507	A2	19940125	JP 1992-239993	19920817
JP 06039364	B4	19940525		
JP 06025228	A2	19940201	JP 1992-240027	19920817

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1985-739214 A2 19850530
US 1986-849618 A2 19860411
US 1986-934118 A 19861124
US 1987-114584 A3 19871030
US 1988-238781 A3 19880831

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 110:173240; MARPAT 110:173240
GI

L3 ANSWER 21 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

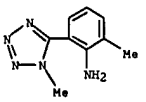


II

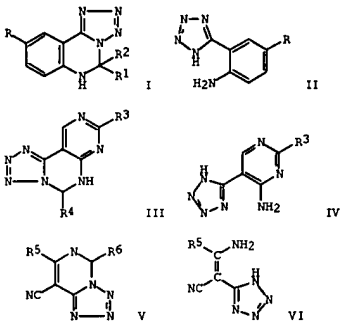
AB Sulfonylureas Q(CH2)nGmXESO2NHC(:W)NRA [I; Q = (un)substituted tetrazolyl; n = 0-2; G = O, S, SO, SO2; m = 0, 1; X = (un)substituted C6H4, thiophenediyl, pyrazolediyl, pyridinediyl; E = bond, CH2, O; W = O, S, (un)substituted NH; R = H, Me; A = (un)substituted triazinyl or pyrimidinyl, substituted triazolyl or pyridinyl, substituted fused pyrimidinyl] are prepared as herbicides and plant growth regulators. Condensation of 5-(2-aminosulfonylphenyl)-1-methyl-1H-tetrazole with Ph N-(4-chloro-6-methoxypyrimidin-2-yl)carbamate using DBU catalyst in MeCN gave [(chloromethoxypyrimidinyl)aminocarbonyl](methyltetrazolyl)benzenesulfonamide II. At 0.01 kg/ha postemergence, II gave complete control of morning glory, cocklebur, and velvet leaf, without damage to corn. It gave partial (6/10) retardation of growth in wheat at the same rate.

IT **107129-59-9**
RL: PROC (Process)
(conversion of, to (aminosulfonylmethylphenyl)methyltetrazole)

RN 107129-59-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2-methyl-6-(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

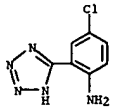


L3 ANSWER 22 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:590353 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:190353
TITLE: Synthesis of new substituted 5,6-dihydrotetrazolo[1,5-c]quinazolines, tetrazolo[1,5-c]quinazolines, 5,6-dihydropyrimido[5,4-e]tetrazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidines, and 5,6-dihydrotetrazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidines
AUTHOR(S): Ried, Walter; Aboul-Fetouh, Saleh
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Org. Chem., Univ. Frankfurt, Frankfurt/Main, D-6000/70, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Chemiker-Zeitung (1988), 112(4), 135-40
CODEN: CMKZAT; ISSN: 0009-2894
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 109:190353
GI



AB 5,6-Dihydrotetrazolo[1,5-c]quinazolines I [R = H, Cl, O2N; R1 = CCl3, C6H2(OMe)3-3,4,5, C6H4CO2Me-4, C6H3Cl2-2,6, C6H4Cl-4; R2 = H] were prepared by cyclocondensation of tetrazolylanilines II with R1CHO. I (R = H, Cl, O2N; R1 = Me, Pr; R2 = Et, Pr, COMe, CH2COMe) were prepared by cyclocondensation of II with R1COR2. 5,6-Dihydropyrimido[5,4-e]tetrazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidines III [R3 = SEt, pyrrolidino, piperidino, morpholino, hexahydro-1H-azepin-1-yl; R4 = Ph, C6H4CO2Me-4, C6H3Cl2-2,6, C6H4Cl-4, C6H4NO2-4, C6H2(OMe)3-3,4,5, C6H4NO2-2] were prepared by cyclocondensation of aminotetrazolylpyrimidines IV with R4CHO. 5,6-Dihydrotetrazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidines V [R5 = H, Me, MeS; R6 = Ph, C6H3Cl2-2,6, C6H4CO2Me-4, C6H2(OMe)3-3,4,5, C6H4Cl-2] were prepared from nitriles VI and R6CHO.

L3 ANSWER 22 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
IT 26668-55-3
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(cyclocondensation of, with aldehydes and ketones)
RN 26668-55-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

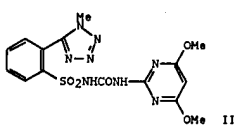


L3 ANSWER 23 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:138453 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:138453
TITLE: Herbicidal [(tetrazolylphenyl)sulfonyl]ureas
INVENTOR(S): Levitt, George
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): du Pont de Nemours, E. I., and Co., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 190 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 204513	A2	19861210	EP 1986-304075	19860529
EP 204513	A3	19880720		
EP 204513	B1	19910717		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
CA 1231336	A1	19880112	CA 1986-509793	19860522
BR 8602412	A	19870121	BR 1986-2412	19860527
DK 8602521	A	19861201	DK 1986-2521	19860529
NO 8602137	A	19861201	NO 1986-2137	19860529
HU 41227	A2	19870428	HU 1986-2267	19860529
HU 201452	B	19901128		
ES 555484	A1	19870701	ES 1986-555484	19860529
IL 78962	A1	19891215	IL 1986-78962	19860529
SU 1660571	A3	19910630	SU 1986-4027542	19860529
AT 65161	E	19910815	AT 1986-304075	19860529
AU 8658093	A1	19861204	AU 1986-58093	19860530
AU 581317	B2	19890216		
JP 62030756	A2	19870209	JP 1986-123875	19860530
ZA 8604055	A	19880127	ZA 1986-4055	19860530
JP 62242679	A2	19871023	JP 1986-201916	19860829
JP 05046344	B4	19930713		
ES 557392	A1	19880216	ES 1987-557392	19870213
JP 03041007	A2	19910221	JP 1990-175433	19900704
JP 05020401	B4	19930319		
JP 03041078	A2	19910221	JP 1990-175434	19900704
JP 2529012	B2	19960828		

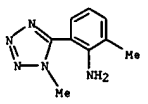
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1985-739214	A	19850530
	US 1986-849618	A	19860411
	EP 1986-304075	A	19860529

GI

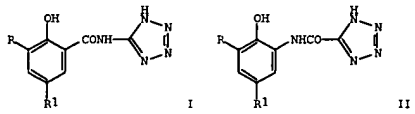


AB R3ZSO2NHC(:W)NR1R2 [I; R1 = H, Me; R2 = N-heterocyclyl; R3 = substituted

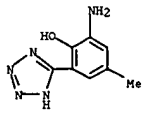
L3 ANSWER 23 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
Ph, pyridinyl, pyrazolyl, thienyl; W = O, S; Z = bond, O, S] were prepd. as herbicides. Thus, 2-(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)benzenesulfonamide condensed with Ph 4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinecarbamate to give sulfonylurea II. II gave complete control of morning glory at 0.05 kg/ha postemergent.
IT 107129-59-9
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(chlorosulfonation and amination of)
RN 107129-59-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2-methyl-6-(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



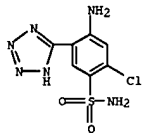
L3 ANSWER 24 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:406459 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:6459
TITLE: Synthesis and quantitative structure-activity relationships of antiallergic 2-hydroxy-N-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)benzamides and N-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-1H-tetrazole-5-carboxamides
AUTHOR(S): Ford, Roger E.; Knowles, Phillip; Lunt, Edward; Marshall, Stuart M.; Penrose, Audrey J.; Ramsden, Christopher A.; Summers, Anthony J. H.; Walker, Joyce L.; Wright, Derek E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Lab., May Baker Ltd., Dagenham/Essex, UK
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1986), 29(4), 538-49
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 105:6459
GI



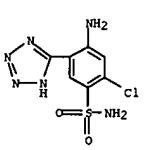
AB A wide-rangeing series of salicylotetrazolides I and tetrazolecarboxanilides II was prepared and tested for antiallergic activity. II (R = Ac, R1 = F) was deemed worthy of further evaluation.
IT **100245-12-3P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and reaction with tetrazolecarbonyl chloride)
RN 100245-12-3 CAPLUS
CN Phenol, 2-amino-4-methyl-6-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 25 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:72367 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:72367
TITLE: Disposition of azosemide. I. Distribution, metabolism and excretion following intravenous administration to rats
AUTHOR(S): Asano, Toshihisa; Inoue, Tsuneaki; Kurono, Masayasu
CORPORATE SOURCE: Nagoya Lab., Sanwa Kagaku Kenkyusho, Ltd., Kasugai, 486, Japan
SOURCE: Yakugaku Zasshi (1984), 104(11), 1181-90
CODEN: YKKZAJ; ISSN: 0031-6903
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB The distribution, metabolism and excretion of 14C-labeled azosemide [27589-33-9], a new loop diuretic, were studied in rats after bolus i.v. administration and compared with those of other diuretics such as furosemide or bumetanide. The plasma levels of azosemide declined biexponentially, and the half lives estimated were 3.4 min (t1/2α) and 32 min (t1/2β). The whole-body autoradiograms showed that the radioactivity distributed with higher concns. in the kidney and liver than in the whole blood. In pregnant rats, the distribution profiles were similar to those of male rats. The radioactivity distributed with lower concns. in the placenta, uterus, and ovary than in the whole blood, and was nearly absent in the fetus and amniotic fluid. The urinary and fecal excretion of radioactivity were 40 and 58% of the dose, resp. The biliary excretion was 67% of the dose, and a part of biliary excreta was reabsorbed. The total recovery of unchanged drug in 24 h-urine and -bile was only 15% of the dose. Major metabolites were 4-amino-2-chloro-5-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)benzenesulfonamide [**82212-14-4**] and azosemide glucuronide, along with several unidentified minor metabolites. Azosemide was eliminated as rapidly as other diuretics in rats. The metabolic pathway was similar to that of furosemide having a similar chemical structure, but the excretion profile was similar to that of bumetanide with considerably different structure.
IT **82212-14-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as azosemide metabolite)
RN 82212-14-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonamide, 4-amino-2-chloro-5-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

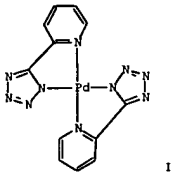


L3 ANSWER 26 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:72365 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:72365
TITLE: Studies on the metabolic fate of azosemide (II). Absorption, metabolism and excretion after oral administration to rats
AUTHOR(S): Asano, Toshihisa; Inoue, Tsuneaki; Kurono, Masayasu
CORPORATE SOURCE: Nagoya Lab., Sanwa Kagaku Kenkyusho Ltd., Kasugai, 486, Japan
SOURCE: Iyakuhin Kenkyu (1984), 15(6), 1011-15
CODEN: IYKEDH; ISSN: 0287-0894
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB The metabolism of 14C-labeled azosemide [27589-33-9], a diuretic, was studied following oral administration to fasting male, nonfasting male and fasting female rats. In fasting male rats, the urinary and biliary excretions of radioactivity were 3.1% and 8.8% of the dose, resp. Thus, the fraction absorbed was about 12% of the dose. The blood level of radioactivity was maintained for a considerable time. The parameters were estimated to be as follows: Cmax = 0.53 nmol/mL, Tmax = 4 h, AUC0-96h = 10.1 nmol·h/mL, t1/2 = 10.0 h. The unchanged drug excreted in the urine accounted for 15.1% of the total radioactivity (0.4% of the dose), and the major metabolite was 4-amino-2-chloro-5-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)benzenesulfonamide [**82212-14-4**]. In nonfasting male rats, the blood levels of radioactivity showed a delay of absorption as compared to the fasting rats, Tmax = 8 h, but other parameters were similar to those of the fasting rats. The urinary and biliary excretions were slightly lower than those of the fasting rats, but the differences were not statistically significant. In fasting female rats, the blood levels were about 2-fold higher than in the males, and the parameters were significantly different as follows: Cmax = 1.13 nmol/mL, AUC0-96h = 16.7 nmol·h/mL.
IT **82212-14-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as azosemide metabolite)
RN 82212-14-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonamide, 4-amino-2-chloro-5-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 27 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:604063 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:204063
TITLE: Effect of azosemide (SK-110) and its metabolites on mouse liver
AUTHOR(S): Asaeda, Nobuyuki; Ikawa, Etsuo; Tamano, Seikou; Tagawa, Yoshiaki; Shinoda, Michio; Haruyama, Kiyoshi; Koide, Masamitsu
CORPORATE SOURCE: Saf. Assessment Lab., Sanwa Kagaku Kenkyusho Co., ltd., Aichi, 486, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Toxicological Sciences (1984), 9(Suppl. 1), 89-108
CODEN: JTSCDR; ISSN: 0388-1350
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB Azosemide [27589-33-9] and its metabolite 2-thiophenecarboxylic acid [527-72-0] had no hepatotoxic effects in mice at any of the oral and i.p. doses tested. The metabolite 5-(2-amino-4-chloro-5-sulfamoylphenyl)tetrazole [**82212-14-4**] was hepatotoxic at oral doses >1000 mg/kg.
IT **82212-14-4**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(toxicity of, as azosemide metabolite, to liver)
RN 82212-14-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonamide, 4-amino-2-chloro-5-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

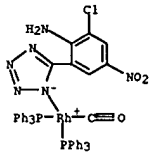
L3 ANSWER 28 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:78920 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:78920
TITLE: Pseudohalo-metal compounds. LXI. Cycloaddition of amino-, phosphino-, and thionitriles, and phosphinoisocyanides to the azide ligands of planar rhodium(I), iridium(I), palladium(II), and platinum(II) complexes: tetrazolyl chelate complexes
AUTHOR(S): Erbe, Juergen; Beck, Wolfgang
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Anorg. Chem., Univ. Muenchen, Munich, D-8000/2, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Chemische Berichte (1983), 116(12), 3867-76
CODEN: CHBEAM; ISSN: 0009-2940
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
GI



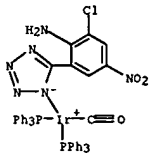
I

AB Amino-, phosphino-, and thionitriles were added by 1,3-cycloaddn. to N3-ligands of planar Rh(I), Ir(I), Pd(II), and Pt(II) complexes to give 5-substituted-tetrazolato complexes. Using 2-pyridinecarbonitrile or PPh2R (R = NCCH2CH2, o-NCC6H4, CNCH2CH2) new chelate complexes, e.g. I, were obtained via cycloaddn. and bonding of the pyridine N or the diphenylphosphino group, resp., to the metal atom.
IT **88178-10-3P 88178-12-5P 88178-78-3P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 88178-10-3 CAPLUS
CN Rhodium, carbonyl[2-chloro-4-nitro-6-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl-κN1)benzenaminato]bis(triphenylphosphine)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

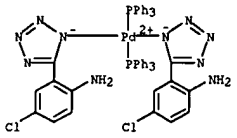
L3 ANSWER 28 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



RN 88178-12-5 CAPLUS
CN Iridium, carbonyl[2-chloro-4-nitro-6-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl-κN1)benzenaminato]bis(triphenylphosphine)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 88178-78-3 CAPLUS
CN Palladium, bis[4-chloro-2-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)benzenaminato]bis(triphenylphosphine)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 29 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:143423 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:143423
TITLE: (Aminophenyl)tetrazoles
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wakamoto Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 57171983	A2	19821022	JP 1981-55625	19810415
JP 59001707	B4	19840113		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1981-55625	19810415

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 98:143423
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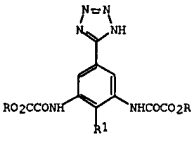
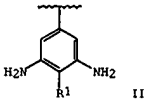
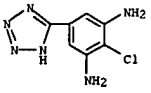


I



II

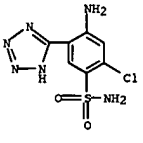
AB The title compds. I (R = alkyl, R1 = H, Cl) were prepared by acylation of the phenylenediamines II with ClCOCO2R. Thus, stirring a mixture of 1.7 g II (R1 = H), 20 mL pyridine, and 3.55 g ClCOCO2Et at room temperature for 15 h gave 2.99 g I (R = Et, R1 = H).
IT **85105-33-5P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and acylation of, by oxalates)
RN 85105-33-5 CAPLUS
CN 1,3-Benzenediamine, 2-chloro-5-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 30 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:455815 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97:55815
TITLE: 5-[4-Chloro-5-sulfamoyl-2-(thenylamino)phenyl]tetrazole
INVENTOR(S): Baetz, Friedrich; Lauer, Karl
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Boehringer Mannheim G.m.b.H. , Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 9 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3034664	A1	19820506	DE 1980-3034664	19800913
DE 3034664	C2	19890302		
US 4386212	A	19830531	US 1981-289934	19810804
JP 57081485	A2	19820521	JP 1981-142582	19810911
JP 01036476	B4	19890731		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1980-3034664 A	19800913

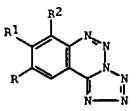
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 97:55815
AB The title compound (88 g) was obtained 99.5% pure by treating 75 g 5-[4-chloro-5-sulfamoyl-2-(aminophenyl)]tetrazole with 2-formylthiophene in the presence of polyphosphonic acid in Me2SO with azeotropic distillation of H2O and KBH4 reduction of the resulting Schiff base in situ.
IT **82212-14-4**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with formylthiophene)
RN 82212-14-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonamide, 4-amino-2-chloro-5-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



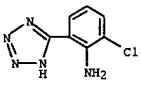
L3 ANSWER 31 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:604007 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:204007
TITLE: Tetrazolo[4,5-c][1,2,3]benzotriazines
INVENTOR(S): Britton, Thomas C.; Wagner, Eugene R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Chemical Co., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 3 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4286090	A	19810825	US 1980-121758	19800215
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1980-121758 A	19800215

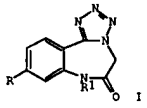
GI



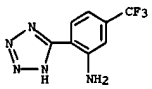
AB Title compds. I (R, R1, and R2 independently are H, alkyl, alkoxy, halo, trihalomethyl, NO2) were prepared from 5-(2-aminophenyl)tetrazole (II) and II derivs.; I showed explosive properties. Thus, NaNO2 in water was added to II, HCl, water, and EtOH, and the mixture was stirred in an ice bath to give I (R = R1 = R2 = H).
IT 26803-78-1
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(diazotization of, tetrazolobenzotriazine derivative from)
RN 26803-78-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2-chloro-6-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 32 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:552154 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 87:152154
TITLE: Synthesis of 5H-tetrazolo[1,5-d][1,4]benzodiazepin-6(7H)-ones
AUTHOR(S): Peet, Norton P.; Sunder, Shyam
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharm. Res. Dev.-Med. Chem., Dow Chem. Co., Midland, MI, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry (1977), 14(4), 561-6
CODEN: JHTCAD; ISSN: 0022-152X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 87:152154
GI



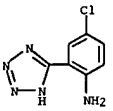
AB Tetrazolobenzodiazepinones I (R = H, MeO, CF3, R1 = H; R = H, R1 = Ph) were prepared from 5-(o-aminophenyl)tetrazoles and BrCH2COBr. Several altenate methods for the synthesis of II were attempted without success. Chemical evidence for the structural assignments includes the transformation of I (R = R1 = H) to 6-(2,2-dimethylhydrazino)-5H-tetrazolo[1,5-d][1,4]benzodiazepine.
IT 54013-22-8
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(cyclization of, with bromoacetyl bromide, tetrazolobenzodiazepinone from)
RN 54013-22-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



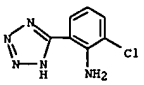
L3 ANSWER 33 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:4298 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82:4298
TITLE: Bronchodilating tetrazolo(1,5-c)quinazolin-5(6H)-ones
INVENTOR(S): Wagner, Eugene R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Chemical Co.
SOURCE: U.S., 2 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3838126	A	19740924	US 1972-297466	19721013
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1972-297466 A	19721013

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB Eleven tetrazoloquinazolinones I (R = H, Cl, MeO, NO2; R1 = H, Cl, MeO, CF3; R2 = H, Cl; RR1 = OCH2O, R2 = H) were prepared by cyclization of the tetrazoles II with C12CO. Thus, C12CO was bubbled through II (R-R2 = H) in C6H6 to give I (R-R2 = H), which was 108% as effective as aminophylline and had 70% block against bronchoconstriction at 10 mg/kg guinea pig.
IT 26668-55-3 26803-78-1 54013-18-2
54013-19-3 54013-21-7 54013-22-8
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(cycloaddition reaction of, with phosgene, tetrazoloquinazolinones from)
RN 26668-55-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

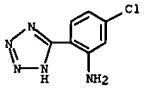


RN 26803-78-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2-chloro-6-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 54013-18-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 5-chloro-2-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L3 ANSWER 33 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



RN 54013-19-3 CAPLUS
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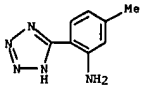
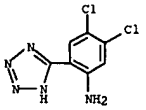
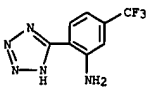


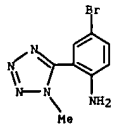
RN 54013-21-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 4,5-dichloro-2-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



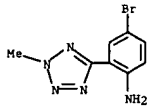
RN 54013-22-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



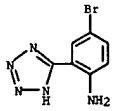
L3 ANSWER 34 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:435932 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 75:35932
TITLE: Covalent hydration in the tetrazolo[1,5-c]quinazoline series (structure of 5-methyl(or phenyl)-9-bromotetrazolo[1,5-c]quinazoline hydration products)
AUTHOR(S): Golomolzin, B. V.; Postovskii, I. Ya.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ural. Politekh. Inst. im. Kirova, Sverdlovsk, USSR
SOURCE: Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii (1971), 7(1), 133-6
CODEN: KGSSAQ; ISSN: 0132-6244
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB I (R = Me or Ph) was methylated by CH2N2 to yield II (R = Me or Ph).
IT **33166-76-6P 33167-14-5P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 33166-76-6 CAPLUS
CN 1H-Tetrazole, 5-(2-amino-5-bromophenyl)-1-methyl- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



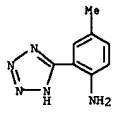
RN 33167-14-5 CAPLUS
CN 2H-Tetrazole, 5-(2-amino-5-bromophenyl)-2-methyl- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



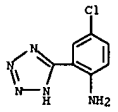
L3 ANSWER 35 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:121484 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 72:121484
TITLE: Benzodiazines. XI. Covalent hydration in a series of benzosubstituted derivatives of tetrazolo[1,5-c]quinazoline
AUTHOR(S): Postovskii, I. Ya.; Golomolzin, B. V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ural. Politekh. Inst. im. Kirova, Sverdlovsk, USSR
SOURCE: Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii (1970), (1), 100-2
CODEN: KGSSAQ; ISSN: 0132-6244
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB Boiling 0.01 mole 2-phenyl-4-chloro-6-bromoquinazoline (I) with 0.05 mol e H2NNH2.H2O in 50 ml C6H6 gave 90% 2-phenyl-4-hydrazino-6-bromoqu inazoline (II), m. 226-8° (decomposition) (EtOH). A mixture of 0.01 mole I, 0.01 mole NaN3, 100 ml EtOH, and 2 ml H2O boiled 1 hr gave 95% 5-phenyl-9-bromotetrazolo[1,5-c]quinazoline (III) , m. 160-61° (iso-PrOH). III was also prepared by treating 0.01 mole II in 50 ml concentrated H2SO4 and 50 ml H2O with aqueous 0.01 mole NaNO2 at 80°. III (0.01 mole) was boiled with 150 ml 1:1 HCl-H2O 3 hr, the precipitate wa s filtered off, and the filtrate gave, after treatment with NH3, 6% 2-ph enyl-6-bromo-4-quinazolone (IV), m. 303-5° (iso-PrOH). The precipitate dissolved in NH3 and precipitated with HCl gave 75% 5,6-dihydro-5-phenyl-5-hydroxy-9-bromotetrazolo[1,5-c]-quinazoline (V), m. 251-52° (decomposition) (iso-PrOH). V boiled with 10% KOH 4 hr and neutralized with AcOH gave 50% 5-(2-amino-5-bromophenyl)tetrazole (VI), m. 205-6° (H2O), which, treated with BzCl in C5H5N gave V. VI boiled with Ac2O 20 min gave 70% 5-methyl-5-hydroxy-9-bromo-5,6-dihydrotetrazolo[1,5-c]quinazoline (VII), m. 205-6° (aqueous iso-PrOH). III boiled with 10% KOH 5 hr gave VI. Mechanism of the covalent hydration of III is discussed.
IT **27398-52-3P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 27398-52-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 4-bromo-2-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



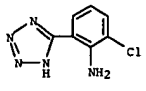
L3 ANSWER 36 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:111379 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 72:111379
TITLE: Alkaline splitting of 5-phenyl-7(9)-R-tetrazolo[1,5-c]quinazolines
AUTHOR(S): Golomolzin, B. V.; Postovskii, I. Ya.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ural. Politekh. Inst. im. Kirova, Sverdlovsk, USSR
SOURCE: Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii (1970), (2), 281-2
CODEN: KGSSAQ; ISSN: 0132-6244
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB Boiling 0.002 mole I in 10 ml 10% NaOH gave in 50-60% yields II (R1, R2, and m.p. II) H, Me, 191-2°; Cl, H, 197-9°; H, Cl, 192-4°; H, OMe, 162-3°.
IT **26668-54-2P 26668-55-3P 26803-78-1P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 26668-54-2 CAPLUS
CN 1H-Tetrazole, 5-(6-amino-m-tolyl)- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 26668-55-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 26803-78-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, 2-chloro-6-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 36 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

L3 ANSWER 37 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1959:26014 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 53:26014
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 53:4749i,4750a-c
TITLE: Water-insoluble monoazo dyes of the tetrazole series
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farberke Hoechst AG vorm. Meister Lucius & Bruning
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

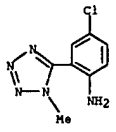
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 787582		19571211	GB	

AB Cotton yarn (50 g.) is treated for 45 min. at 30° in a bath containing 7.5 g. 1-(2,3-hydroxynaphthoylamino)-2-methylbenzene (I) in 18 ml. EtOH, 4 ml. 38° B.acte.e. NaOH, 3.7 ml. 37% aqueous HCHO, 11 ml. warm water, diluted to 1 l. with water, followed by the addition of 5 g. Monopol Brilliant Oil and 10 ml. 38° B.acte.e. NaOH. The wet yarn is then dyed at 20° in a 2nd bath containing 2.2 g. 1-(3-amino-4-ethoxyphenyl)-5-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrazole (II), which has been diazotized, diluted to 1 l., and also containing 1 g. reaction product of approx. 20:1 ethylene oxide:oleyl alc. A full red dyeing, fast especially to peroxide is obtained. II, m. 102-3°, is obtained by treating the imido chloride of 4,3-(EtO)O2NC6H3NHAc with hydronitric acid, and reducing the product, 1-(3-nitro-4-ethoxyphenyl)-5-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrazole, to II. The dye formed is 1,2,3-(ArN2)(HO)(o-MeC6H4NHCO)C10H5 (Ar = radical of II). 1-(2,3-hydroxynaphthoylamino)-2-methoxybenzene (III) can be used instead of I. Diazotization of 28.7 g. 1-(3-amino-4-ethoxyphenyl)-5-cyclohexyl-1,2,3,4-tetrazole (m. 127-9°), and coupling with 39.3 g. IV, gives a product dyeing vinyl chloride polymers a red color fast to oil and light. Cotton yarn is impregnated in a bath containing IV, and then developed in a solution of diazotized 1-benzyl-5-(2-aminophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrazole (m. 106°), formed by treating the imido chloride of m-O2NC6H4CONHCH2Ph and hydronitric acid, and reduction of the nitro derivative The orange dyeing is fast to peroxide. Similarly use of 2,3-HO(PhNHCO)C10H6 and diazotized 1-(3-amino-4-ethoxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrazole gives a scarlet dyeing.

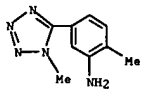
IT **101257-53-8**, 1H-Tetrazole, 5-(2-amino-5-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-
102236-03-3, 1H-Tetrazole, 5-(3-amino-p-tolyl)-1-methyl-
105540-98-5, 1H-Tetrazole, 5-(5-amino-2-chlorophenyl)-1-phenyl-
(and azoic dyes from)

RN 101257-53-8 CAPLUS
CN 1H-Tetrazole, 5-(2-amino-5-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

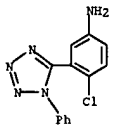
L3 ANSWER 37 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



RN 102236-03-3 CAPLUS
CN 1H-Tetrazole, 5-(3-amino-p-tolyl)-1-methyl- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 105540-98-5 CAPLUS
CN 1H-Tetrazole, 5-(5-amino-2-chlorophenyl)-1-phenyl- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 38 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1959:4053 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 53:4053
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 53:724g-i
TITLE: Monoazo dyes insoluble in water
INVENTOR(S): Kracker, Herbert; Gengnagel, Kurt
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farberke Hoechst AG vorm. Meister Lucius & Bruning
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

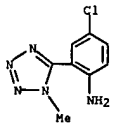
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 933581		19550929	DE	

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

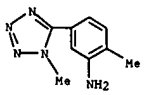
AB Diazo compds. are prepared from amines of the general formula XN.N:N.N:CY, in which X is an alkyl, aminophenyl, or aryl group, which may be substituted, and Y is an alkyl, cycloalkyl, or aminophenyl group, but only either X or Y can be an aminophenyl group. These products are coupled in the usual manner with compds. containing no groups which would cause solubility in water, such as SO3H or COOH, e.g., arylamides of o-hydroxy carboxylic acid or acylacetic acid. Cotton yarn is grounded at 30° for 45 min. with 1-(2,3-hydroxynaphthoylamino)-2-methylbenzene and then treated with diazotized 1-(3-amino-4-ethoxyphenyl)-5-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrazole (m. 102-3°). Diazotation is carried out on the fiber. A very fast, red color is obtained.

IT **101257-53-8**, 1H-Tetrazole, 5-(2-amino-5-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-
102236-03-3, 1H-Tetrazole, 5-(3-amino-p-tolyl)-1-methyl-
105540-98-5, 1H-Tetrazole, 5-(5-amino-2-chlorophenyl)-1-phenyl-
(and azoic dyes from)

RN 101257-53-8 CAPLUS
CN 1H-Tetrazole, 5-(2-amino-5-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

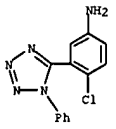


RN 102236-03-3 CAPLUS
CN 1H-Tetrazole, 5-(3-amino-p-tolyl)-1-methyl- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 105540-98-5 CAPLUS

L3 ANSWER 38 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
CN 1H-Tetrazole, 5-(5-amino-2-chlorophenyl)-1-phenyl- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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